

THE RIO NEWS.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, JULY 5TH, 1898.

NUMBER 27

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2, RUA DE S. PEDRO,
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Pacific Steam Navigation Company
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REPRESENTATIVE FOR
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1 - Praça 15 de Novembro - 1
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SPECIAL TERMS FOR:

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These locomotive engines are adapted to every variety of service, and are built accurately to standard gauges and templates. Like parts of different engines of same class perfectly interchangeable.

Passenger and Freight Locomotives. Mine Locomotives. Narrow Gauge Locomotives, Steam Street Cars, etc., etc.

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All work thoroughly guaranteed.

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Special attention given to the Sec-
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Incorporated under laws of the State of New York, 1856.
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The Brazilian Contracts Corporation, Ltd.,
CARLOS F. HARGREAVES,
President Director.

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Coal Depots in all the principal ports of the world
Account and fresh supply of Cory's Merthyr Steam
Coal always in Stock

Prompt delivery at reasonable prices
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Engineering Works.
Repairs to Ships, Launches, Machinery, Lighters, etc.
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OFFICES:
Edificio da Bolsa, Salas 26 and 27
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Insures against risk of fire, houses, goods and merchandise, and offers the best of guarantees with the most favorable conditions.

G. C. Anderson, Agent.

2, Rue General Camara—1st floor.

This company has just issued in London an Insurance policy for the Atchison Topeka and Santa Fé Railway Company, United States of America, for the amount of \$17,380,36.00 (£3,620,865), having received the respective premium amounting to £69,100.
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No other company has ever taken so large a risk up to the present date.

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Reserve fund £ 500,000

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Insures against the risks of fire, houses, goods and merchandise of every kind at reduced rates.

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Edward Ashworth & Co.

No. 50, Rue 1^o de Março.**BRITISH & FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY LTD.**

Capital £1,000,000 sterling

Reserve fund £ 1,328,751

Agent : P. E. Swanwick.

87, Rue 1^o de Março—and floor.**GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LIMITED.**

Agents in Rio de Janeiro :

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No. 38, Rue 1^o de Março.**NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE CO. LTD.**Total funds on 1st Dec. 1896 £ 1,954,532

Authorized Capital £ 3,000,000

Subscribed Capital £ 2,750,000

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Pullen, Schmidt & Co.

7, Rue da Quitanda.

THE MANCHESTER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Established 1824

CAPITAL . . . £2,000,000

This Company is prepared to write large losses in the city of Rio de Janeiro on most liberal terms.

Apply to H. David de Sanson,

General agent.

RUA OUVIDOR, 45

Travellers' Directory.**São Paulo:**

Trains express Iracema leave the Central station daily at 5 a.m. and 4 p.m.; returning leaves S. Paulo at 5 a.m. and 4 p.m.

Numerous steamers weekly for Santos, connecting with the São Paulo Railway.

Cachambi and Lembary.

Central Railway (São Paulo express), to Cruziero.

Through express trains leave Central station daily at 7 a.m. and 4 p.m. for Petrópolis.

Juiz de Fora, Barbacena, Ouro Preto, etc.

Through express trains leave Central station daily at 7 a.m. and 4 p.m. for Belo Horizonte, and along the main line (Linha do Centro) of that railway.

Intermediate trains leave at 7 a.m. and 4 p.m. the first running through to Barbacena, and the second to Entre Rios.

Belo Horizonte :

Trains leave station of General Carneiro, on main line of Central railway, at 7:21 p.m. and 11:40 a.m.—the last named train.

Petrópolis :

Trains leave the Praia das Maçãs at 4 p.m. daily, except Sundays and holidays, to connect with railway at Maná. Passagem train leaves S. Francisco Xavier station (Central Railway) at 7:30 a.m. and 3:15 p.m. on the 1st and 3rd days of the month (passengers should take the suburban train at 11 a.m. and 4 p.m.); returning leaves the Praia das Maçãs at 7 a.m. and 4 p.m. giving excursionists about six hours in Petrópolis.

Nova Friburgo :

Bacaxá leaves the Praia das Maçãs at 4 p.m. daily, and 11 a.m. and 4 p.m. on Sundays, to connect with the São Paulo Railway at São Anna de Marinny. Returning trains leave Nova Friburgo at 2:25 p.m. daily, and at 6 a.m. or Monday. Excursion train leaves Marinny at 7 a.m. and 4 p.m. leaving Rio at 2:25 p.m., and returning leaves Friburgo at 6 a.m. and 6 p.m.

Coronelado :

Regular trains, week days, leave st. Rio Cosme Velho, Laranjeiras, at 8 and 11 a.m. and 2 and 5:30 p.m., returning leave the summit at 7:30 and 9:30 a.m., 1 p.m. and 4:30 and 7 p.m. On Sundays and holidays, the 1st and 3rd days of the month, 8 a.m. and 4 p.m. descending, 3:30, 5:15 and 8 p.m.; descending, 8:30, 10:30, 11:35 a.m., 1:30, 2:30, 4:05, 6 and 7 p.m. Each train gives the excursionist half an hour on the summit.

N.B.—Travelers will oblige by notifying Editor of arrival in time for a full report, and may be experienced in which no public announcements have been made by the railway authorities.

Official Director

U. S. LEGATION—Petrópolis, Charles Page Bryan Minister.

BRITISH LEGATION—No. 1, Rue Visconde de Jia (opposite Custom House), Petrópolis, Edmund G. H. PHIPPS Minister.

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL—No. 99, Rue 1^o, RIO, HUGENE SERGER, Consul General.

BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL—No. 1, Rue Visconde de Itaboraí (opposite Custom House), WILLIAM G. WAGSTAFF, Consul General.

Church Directory

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.—Until further notice the Clergy be elected ministers. The services will be held every Sunday, together with the service in the month at twelve o'clock, in the Methodist Episcopal Church (kindly lent) Largo do Catete, Baptisms and Marriages at times to be arranged with the Chaplain.

IRVINE CRAWSHAW, M.A., British Chaplain, 65, Rue do Aqueduto.

IGREJA EVANGÉLICA FLUMINENSE—Rua Largo do Catete, English services at 12 a.m. Sundays, Prayer meeting service Thursday, 7:30 p.m. Portuguese services on Sundays. Prayer meeting at 10 a.m. Wednesday—H. A. TILLY, Pastor. Sunday School room, at Fabrício Carrioca, Subdew, 11 a.m. and 4 p.m. Rev. FRANK WIEDEHEIMER.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—No. 15, Travessa da Barreira, Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m., and at 7 p.m. Thursdays.

JOAO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Pastor.

METHODIST—EPISCOPAL CHURCH—Largo do Catete, English services at 12 a.m. Sundays, Prayer meeting service Thursday, 7:30 p.m. Portuguese services on Sundays. Prayer meeting at 10 a.m. Wednesday—H. A. TILLY, Pastor. Sunday School room, at Fabrício Carrioca, Subdew, 11 a.m. and 4 p.m. Rev. FRANK WIEDEHEIMER.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH DO RIAUHUELO—No. 234, Rue D. Anna Nery, Estação do Rio Claro, Services in Portuguese and English—Rev. W. J. FRANCKLIN, JR., PASTORAL, Pastor. Primary school in the church building.

The Local Commission has received notice to-day that an immense swarm has invaded the department of São Martin, and has settled in Belgrano, Lopez and Santa Clara Colonies on the Córdoa and Rosário Railways. At Rufach and Morteros, where the insect and wheat crops sow in April are about eight and six inches high respectively, the insects have settled in great quantities.—*Review*, Buenos Aires.According to the statement published by the national department of engineers, the amount of neoporous quartz crushed in the republic during the year 1897 was 6,100,791 kilos, which yielded 87,336 grammes of gold, sold for \$38,505.31. The average yield per ton was 13,645 grammes, worth \$6.02. We doubt if this can be very profitable.—*Montevideo Times*.—The Local Commission has received notice to-day that an immense swarm has invaded the department of São Martin, and has settled in Belgrano, Lopez and Santa Clara Colonies on the Córdoa and Rosário Railways. At Rufach and Morteros, where the insect and wheat crops sow in April are about eight and six inches high respectively, the insects have settled in great quantities.—*Review*, Buenos Aires.The British cemetery society at Montevidéu held a meeting on the 21st ult. and resolved to loan the trustees of the "Victoria Hall Fund" the sum of \$50,000 at 2 1/2 per cent and one per cent amortization, for the purpose of purchasing a site and erecting a suitable building on it. The cemetery society has a large surplus on hand and will also afford to assist the erection of the proposed public hall. The fund already amounts to \$2,500, and the trustees have a good site under consideration.—H. M. S. Flora leaves this port this morning for Maldonado, where she will remain three weeks, returning in time to meet Com. Norcock, who is now on a visit up the rivers on board H. M. S. Bristish. The Beagle will remain here for the present. During their stay at Maldonado the officers of the Flora intend to be very busy among the parades, and they anticipate inspection. There are some excellent shots among them, and although very heavy lugs have been made in the past by flagships on this station, the officers of the Flora hope to beat the record.—*Montevideo Times*, June 21.

—Our paper is two days late this week, owing to an accident to our press. When we started to run the editor on Wednesday night as usual, one of the gas-ropes gave way, allowing the fore-wand gilder-fluke to fall and break as it struck the flunker-flapper. This, of course as anyone who knows anything about a press will readily understand, left the gang-plank with only the flip-flap to support it, which also dropped and broke off the wapperclocke. This loosened the flanking between the rudder and the fibbershuttle, which also caused trouble. The report that the trouble was caused by over-indulgence in intoxicating stimulants by ourself is a tissue of falsehoods, the pecked appearance of our right eye being caused by our going into the hatchway of the press in our anxiety to start it, and pulling the coupling-pin after the slab-gate was broken, which caused the flings to rise up and well us in the optic. We expect a brand-new gilder-fluke on this afternoon's train.

WEST COAST ITEMS.

—It is stated that about eighteen thousand men have joined the Italian legions in Argentina, notwithstanding the warning of the Italian government that they forfeit all rights to Italian protection in so doing. The Argentine government is unquestionably making a grave mistake in promoting this movement.

—The war scare which is being sedulously fostered, to the glory of the Italians amongst us, and the undoing of the national finance, seems to be approaching a crisis. No one can give any good reason for maintaining that we are on the verge of war, except a general feeling that effect, on both sides of the Andes; nor has any one explained how the two countries propose to get out of their obligation to arbitrate on the question. But there is the feeling, and gold rises in sympathy. It is now bark to where we had it at the beginning of the year, just at a time when many thought we were tolerably certain to see it touch 250. Of course the situation changes so suddenly, and is so entirely dependent on rumour, that there is little use speculating on the future movements of gold; but the feeling is general that we shall have it higher.—*Review*, Buenos Aires.

—According to telegrams received here yesterday, a revolution has broken out in Montevideo, and there was fighting in the streets. A regiment of light artillery revolted at sunrise and besieged a battalion of infantry to force it to join the revolution, said to be commanded by General Estyhan. Various bodies of troops and armed citizens joined the movement, which took possession of the Parque Nacional and other squares. The police, firemen, some battalions of troops and national guard remained on the side of the government. The movement is a *colorado* revolution, designed to overthrow Cestas and seize the government. After reading two columns of telegrams about the affair, all of which show that the revolutionists had the advantage, we find at the end the following dispatch:—The insurgent battalions have submitted. The revolted corps have returned to the barracks. The chiefs of the movement will be dismissed. The generals who led it will have their lives guaranteed. The troops continue in readiness. This may be official, or it may indicate a fiasco.

—Business in Rosario in most branches is in a most depressed state at present, in fact in some quarters it may be said to be absolutely pitiful. The sudden and unexpected collapse in wheat has for the moment a good deal to do with this, but that is not by any means the only cause of the general and complete stagnation. It is now recognized that it will take three or four good harvests, and not merely one, as was too singularly expected, to set the province of Santa Fé on its legs once more. The fact of the maize coming in so slowly, and as long as this sultry weather lasts, is not likely to come in more quickly, also helps the depression. The prosperity of Rosario depends on agriculture—it is an agricultural centre, and exists solely for and by the trade, with its ramifications. All other business, at any rate for the present, seems to have deserted it. And now on the top of all comes the fear of war, which casts a shadow over everything. As long as this danger is hanging over the country no real improvement can be looked for anywhere. The strain is fast becoming too great to be borne much longer, and the feeling soon will be, that anything is preferable to this protracted state of uncertainty, which checks all progress, upsets all calculations, and saps the vitality of the country.—*Review*, Buenos Aires.

—THERE is a good deal of cheap calumny receiving publication just now in Buenos Aires and all over the Argentine republic regarding the people of the United States. This defamatory literature pervades the Argentine press, and as it is increasing every day there must be an active demand for it. All the papers published in Spanish in the cities of the interior, and even to the diminutive sheets which see the light now and then—*caudillo Diagnose*—in the camp towns, are strongly anti-American. A paper is, of course, entitled to its opinions, and can do what it pleases with them—even to the extent of selling them. But opinion is one thing and historical fact is another; and when a press deliberately slants its eyes to facts, or intentionally falsifies them, it is time to cry halt. At the present moment the Argentine press either ignores or falsifying fact, and is educating the public in false and damnable theories regarding everything North American.—*The Southern Cross*.

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Banks.**LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.**

Capital £ 1,500,000
Capital paid up 500,000
Reserve fund 600,000

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO

10, Rue da Alfandega

Draws on Head Office and the following Branches and Agencies:

LISBON, OPORTO, PARA,

PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, SANTOS, SAO PAULO,
CAMPINAS, RIO GRANDE DO SUL,
PELOTAS, PORTO ALEGRE, MONTEVIDEO,
BUENOS AIRES, ROSARIO DE SANTA FE, AND
NEW YORK.

Also on:

Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.,
LONDON.Messrs. Mallet Frères & Co.,
PARIS.Messrs. Schroder & Co., J. H. Schroder & Co.,
nachf.

HAMBURG.

Messrs. Joh. Berenberg, Gossler & Co.,
HAMBURG.Messrs. Granet Brown & Co.,
GENOA.**B RASILIANISCHE BANK FÜR
DEUTSCHLAND.**Established in Hamburg on 10th December,
1887 by the "Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft"
in Berlin and the "Norddeutsche Bank in Ham-
burg," Hamburg.

Capital . . . 10,000,000 Marks.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO.
(Carta 104.)**Branch-offices in São Paulo and Santos**
(Carta 130.) (Carta 185.)

Draws on:

Direction der Disconto
Gesellschaft Berlin
Norddeutsche Bank in
Hamburg, Hamburg
M. A. von Rothschild
Söhne, Frankfurta M.Germany.... N. M. Rothschild & Sons, London
Manchester and Liverpool
District Banking Company Limited,
London.
Union Bank of London, Limited,
London.
Wm. Brandt's Sons & Co., London.England.... Cetain London, Paris and branches,
Heine & Co., Paris.
Comptoir National d'Escompte de
Paris, Paris.
Lazard Frères & Co., Paris.
De Nenfert & Co., Paris.France.... Banco Lisbon & Açores and corres-
pondents.
and any other countries.
Open accounts current.Pays interest on deposits for a certain time,
Executes orders for purchases and sales of stocks,
shares, etc., and transacts every description of bank-
ing business.Petersen-Theil,
Directors.**T HE LONDON AND RIVER PLATE
BANK, LIMITED.**

LONDON: Princes Street, E. C.

PARIS: 16, Rue Halevy.

Rio de Janeiro:

No. 21, Rue da Alfandega.

Authorized by Decree No. 591, of 15th October, 1891.

Subscribed capital. . . . £ 1,500,000
Realized do 900,000
Reserve fund 1,000,000

BRANCHES:Paris, 16, rue Halevy, Pernambuco, Pará, Buenos
Aires, Montevideo, Rosario, Mendoza and Paysandú.**DRAWS ON:**London and County Banking Co., Ltd.—LONDON.
Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas.—PARIS
Banco de Portugal and agencies—PORTUGAL
And on all the chief cities of Europe.

Also on:

Brown Brothers & Co.—NEW YORK
First National Bank of Chicago.—CHICAGO.**THE BRITISH BANK OF
SOUTH AMERICA, LIMITED.****HEAD OFFICE: 2 A, MOORGATE ST.**

London E. C.

Capital £ 1,000,000
Idem paid up 500,000
Reserve fund 300,000

Office in Rio de Janeiro:

31 A, Rua 1º de Março

Branches at:

S. PAULO, SANTOS, BAHIA PARA, MONTEVIDEO
BUENOS AIRES AND ROSARIO.Agencies at Pernambuco, Ceará, Maranhão and
Rio Grande do Sul.

Draws on its Head Office in London

The London Joint Stock Bank, Limited,

LONDON.

Messrs. Heine & Co., PARIS.

Messrs. J. Berenberg Gossler & Co., HAMBURG.

and correspondents in Germany.

Messrs. Roesti & Co., and correspondents in ITALY.

The Bank of New York, N. Y. A., NEW YORK.

Receives deposits at notice or for fixed periods and
transacts every description of banking business.**B ANQUE FRANÇAISE DU BRESIL**
AUTHORIZED BY

Decree No. 2432 of 2nd January, 1897.

CAPITAL: Frs 10,000,000 (Ten million Francs.)

HEAD OFFICE:

9, RUE LAFFITTE, Paris.

Branch Office in Rio de Janeiro:

78, Rua da Quitanda

P. O. B. 58.

Branches at S. Paulo and Saçös.

Draws on:

Head Office, Comptoir National d'Escompte de Pa-
ris and agencies.Société Générale pour favoriser le dé-
veloppement du commerce et de
l'industrie en France, and agencies.Heine & Co., Paris.
Lazard Frères & Co., Paris.
Périer Mercier & Co., Paris.

Union Bank of London, Limited.

London Joint Stock Bank, Limited.

Parri's Bank, Limited.

Lazard Brothers & Co.

J. M. Schröder & Co.

Kleinwort Sons & Co.

A. Küller & Sons.

Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft

Deutsche Bank, Berlin, and branches

Dresdner Bank, Dresden, and branches.

Schroeder & Co., Hamburg.

Hans-Döhrer & Co., Hamburg.

Norddeutsche Bank, Hamburg.

L. Lehmann & Sohn, Hamburg.

Correspondents in all chief cities.

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SPAIN'S NATIONAL AIR.

Among the national and patriotic airs of Spain the
two most popular are "La Marcha Real" ("The royal
March"), and "El Himno de Riego" ("Riego's Hymn").
The royal March has been in existence for a long while and
long been familiar to the ears of all Spaniards. It is
struck up in Spain whenever the King passes, and is
frequently played at patriotic assemblies of various
kinds. Riego's Hymn, known as the national song, is
sung by the people on all occasions. It was composed by
the Spanish poet Huerta and a translation of the
Spanish words is as follows:

Serenely, yet with fervour,
Raise now your many voices;
Our own brave land rejoices
To hear the battle song.
With patriotic ardour,
Devoted to our nation,
We'll die for her salvation,
A band of warriors strong.

Chorus:

Soldiers brave! Our country
Calls me to the strife;
Faithfully to serve her,
To conquer—or to die!

The sword let us brandish
Before the slaves affrighted,
In cowardice benighted
They dare not face the braves!
In the smoke of battle
Their forces shall be scattered,
And by our valour shattered
They'll find a bloody grave!

Chorus:—Soldiers brave! etc.

The sound of the trumpet
Echoes from the borders,
The country's anxious warders
Thrill at the cannon's roar.
Mars, the God of Battles,
Calls to warfare glorious;
Our hosts shall be victorious.
Spain, for evermore!

Chorus:—Soldiers brave! etc.**CRICKET AT PAYSANDU.**

The two days return match between the São
João del Rei Gold Mining Company team and
the Club Brasileiro de Cricket was duly played out
in accordance with the programme published
in our issue of 21st ultimo. The Morro
Velho team arrived on Thursday morning and
were received in Rio with the same heartfelt
cordiality which characterised their reception
of the Rio men at Easter in Morro Velho.
That nothing could be too good for their
guests was the prevailing spirit amongst the
cricketing and other clubs in Rio, who did
their utmost to support the Club Brasileiro de
Cricket in giving a good time to the visitors.

Thursday was spent in visiting the city and
its many points of interest, the strangers being
distributed at night amongst the houses of the
Rio men, or lodged in hotels.

On Friday, play was commenced at 11 a.m.
at the Paysandu grounds. Rio won the toss and
elected to bat. We give the scores of the two
days match below, from which it will be seen
that the Brazileiros were again the victors.
This was only what could be expected this
year, as they have a strong club and put most
of their best men in the field, while the Morro
Velho men are comparatively weak in membership
and do not enjoy the same advantages
for practice. In the first innings, the home
team scored 15 runs and the visitors 38. When
stumps were drawn on the first day, the
Brazileiros had four wickets down for 17 runs.
On Saturday their second innings finished for
75 and Morro Velho made 52, thus leaving
it to the credit of their hosts. A curious
circumstance in the play was that the last
wicket fell at 4 p.m. precisely, and that the
same peculiarity occurred in the match at
Morro Velho. A pleasing feature of the match
was the numerous attendance of fair ladies who
watched the game with interest.

Amongst the festivities that were organised
in honor of the visitors was a musical evening
at the Western and Brazilian Telegraph Co's
chacarao at Copacabana on Friday night, at
which all the players were present and a most
enjoyable evening was spent. The Laranjeiras
Club received the players with open arms at
their second smoking concert of the season on
Saturday, a report of which has already ap-
peared. On Sunday some of the Morro Velho
men were taken up the Corcovado and others
to the Jardim Botânico. At 6 p.m. the friendly
opponents sat down to a well served dinner at
the Hotel Globo, Mr. H. J. Reeves presiding.
In the toasts that followed, Mr. Reeves expressed
the wish that the matches played this year
should become an annual fixture, to which
Mr. F. H. Manning replied felicitously in the
same spirit. Mr. P. E. Swanwick made a speech
in happy terms, that was well received, in
which he encouraged the visitors to practise a
little more in the coming year, when he would
be prepared to back them as winners in the next
match. The name of Mr. Chalmers was
frequently mentioned with enthusiasm for the
winner in which he facilitated the match.
More speeches would have been made, but time
pressed as the train for Morro Velho left at
8 p.m. A special bond was chartered for
the occasion to convey guests and hosts alike
to the Central station, where a reserved coach

was placed at the disposal of the guests. The
farewell scene on the platform was a most
enthusiastic one, and we join with the Club
Brasileiro de Cricket in the hope that Morro
Velho men enjoyed themselves as well in Rio
as the Rio men did in Morro Velho.

The following description of the match has
been kindly furnished to us:

The home captain winning the toss, J. B.
Mawson and V. Tatam were sent in to oppose
the bowling of Messrs. T. Stevens and Gill.
Only four runs had been made when Tatam
was dismissed by Stevens. Brooking then
joined Mawson, and the score was taken up to
17 when the former was caught by T. Stephens:
the seventh wicket saw Mawson bowled by T.
Stevens for a well played 37. Smythe and
Roberts then joined one another, and the two
severely punished the ball, the former's 26,
not out, being obtained by free hitting, the
innings eventually closing for 115 runs.

The visitors then had their turn at the
wicket, compiling 38 runs to which T. Stevens
contributed 12 with steady play.

Play was not very brilliant on the Rio side,
second innings, the only important feature
being Tatam's 26 not out.

With 152 runs to win, Morro Velho set to in
their second innings but ill-luck fared them
again and only 33 were obtained, the home
team thus winning by 115 runs.

In the bowling Roberts took 4 wickets for
7 runs, first innings, and Smythe 5 wickets for
4 runs, second innings. For Morro Velho, Gill
took 3 for 7 second innings. The scores are
as follows:

CLUB BRASILEIRO DE CRICKET.	
1st innings.	
J. B. Mawson, b. T. Stevens.....	37
V. Tatam, b. T. Stevens.....	1
R. A. Brooking, ct. Stephens, b. Gill.....	8
H. L. Wheatley, ct. Gill, b. T. Stevens.....	0
O. Wucherer, ct. Harvey, b. E. Jones.....	5
G. H. Unwin, b. Gill.....	0
E. J. King, b. Gill.....	0
A. Smythe, not out.....	26
E. A. Roberts, run out.....	14
A. C. Skey, b. Drew.....	14
M. Fletcher, b. Drew.....	0
Extras.....	10
Total.....	115
2nd innings.	
R. A. Brooking, b. Gill.....	2
H. L. Wheatley, b. Drew.....	12
E. A. Roberts, lb.w., b. Gill.....	1
A. Smythe, b. Gill.....	0
J. B. Mawson, run out.....	2
O. Wucherer, b. T. Stevens.....	8
V. Tatam, not out.....	26
G. H. Unwin, b. T. Stevens.....	0
A. C. Skey, b. Tarling.....	3
E. J. King, ct. Turner, b. Drew.....	5
M. Fletcher, b. Drew.....	7
Extras.....	11
Total.....	75

MORRO VELHO A. C.**1st innings.**

T. Stevens, ct. Fletcher, b. Wheatley.....	12
W. Gilbert, run out.....	2
E. Harvey, ct. Brooking, b. Smythe.....	3
T. Gill, b. Brooking.....	0
S. Turner, b. Smythe.....	2
T. Tarling, ct. Wheatley, b. Smythe.....	1
A. Grenfell, b. Roberts.....	0
J. Stephens, lb.w., b. Roberts.....	4
H. Gent, not out.....	0
E. Jones, b. Roberts.....	3
J. Drew, b.	0
Extras.....	11
Total.....	38

2nd innings.

W. Gilbert, b. Brooking.....	0
H. Gent, b. Smythe.....	1
T. Stevens, b. Smythe.....	2
E. Jones, lb.w., b. Brooking.....	2
T. Tarling, b. Smythe.....	0
J. Stephens, ct. Skey, b. Smythe.....	0
F. Harvey, b. Unwin.....	1
J. Drew, b.	0
A. Grenfell, b. Mawson.....	9
S. Turner, b. Smythe.....	0
T. Gill, not out.....	6
Extras.....	12
Total.....	33

R. C. & A. vs. LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK.

This match was played at Icarahy on the
29th June and resulted in a win for the Bank
by 66 runs.

The Club batted first and put together 88,
of which Wheatley made a useful but rather
lucky 32. J. Mawson and Tatam also batted
well for their runs. Jackson and Conroy
howled unchanged throughout the innings
and shared the wickets equally. The former
secured 5 for 28, and the latter 5 for 49.

The Bank started their innings badly, and
lost 3 wickets for 13 runs; but on Youle joining
Jackson, runs came very fast, both men
hitting well.

The partnership yielded 66 runs, of which
Youle's share was 22. Jackson continued to
score freely and had hard lines in not completing
his century, but, with his score at 99 he
was run out to a slow ball from Tatam, missed it
and was easily stamped. He hit 4 fours and
made his runs by a stylish and dashing cricket.
R. Robinson had the best bowling analysis,
taking 5 wickets for 33 runs.

[July 5th, 1898.]

The full score was as follows :

R. C. & A. A.

W. Morrissey, ct. Carré, b. C. H. Conolly.	4
E. Morrissey, b. N. Jackson.	8
V. Tatami, b. do.	8
J. Mawson, b. C. H. Conolly.	19
H. L. Wheatley, b. do.	32
R. Robinson, b. do.	5
C. Mawson, l. b. w. b. do.	4
C. L. Robinson, b. N. Jackson.	4
G. W. Nicols, not out.	0
A. Breach, b. N. Jackson.	0
A. C. Blake, b. do.	7
Extras.	84
Total.	84

LONDON & RIVER PLATE BANK.

G. H. Lomas, b. R. Robinson.	2
C. H. Conolly, ct. Wheatley, b. do.	1
N. Jackson, st. Nicolls, b. V. Tatami.	99
E. C. Carré, b. R. Robinson.	0
F. S. Youle, ct. J. Mawson, b. do.	22
A. R. Stevens, ct. W. Morrissey, b. do.	2
C. E. Lloyd, b. H. L. Wheatley.	4
A. F. Ridgway, ct. J. Mawson, b. C. L. Robinson.	2
H. L. Hargreaves, b. C. Mawson.	5
C. H. Pritchard, not out.	3
S. Francis, did not bat.	0
Extras.	12
Total.	150

RIO vs. NICOTHEROY.

Owing to the strong elements that these sides possessed, the fixture between the two was looked upon with considerable interest by cricketers, as productive of fine cricket on Sunday last.

A sudden change however in the weather followed by a certain amount of rain which preceded this match made matters very pleasant for the bowlers, who did just as they well liked with the leather and this accounts for the very low scoring made on either side.

Rio won the toss and took the innings, compiling 47 runs, C. L. Robinson despite the good bowling playing a very steady game for his 14.

The « Nictheroyenses » were only able to make 32, to which Roberts contributed to by a very plucky play, the former thus winning by 15 runs.

The bowling honors on the two sides, were divided amongst Brooking who took 7 wickets for 17 runs, Jackson 5 for 15 and Smythe 3 for 1 run.

The scores are as follows :

RIO.

H. J. Reeves, b. Brooking.	2
V. Tatami, run out.	7
N. W. Jackson, b. Brooking.	6
J. B. Mawson, b. do.	1
G. H. Lomas, b. do.	1
O. Wucherer, ct. Morrissey, b. Roberts.	2
C. L. Robinson, l. b. w. b. Brooking.	1
G. H. Unwin, b. Connolly.	2
A. Smythe, b. Brooking.	0
W. T. Gains, b. Brooking.	2
R. H. Robinson, not out.	0
Extras.	4
Total.	47

NICOTHEROY.

E. S. Ewell, l. b. w. b. R. H. Robinson.	1
E. Morrissey, b. Jackson.	1
C. A. Conolly, l. b. w. b. Jackson.	1
R. Brooking, ct. Lomas, b. R. H. Robinson.	1
R. Morrissey, ct. b. and h. Jackson.	1
E. A. Roberts, not out.	1
H. P. Smith, l. b. w. b. Jackson.	1
M. Morrissey, b. Smythe.	1
E. A. Carré, ct. Lomas, b. Smythe.	1
S. A. Morgan, b. Jackson.	1
J. Whyte, b. Smythe.	2
Extras.	2
Total.	32

CRICKET AT SANTOS.

SANTOS FIRST ELEVEN vs. NEXT FIFTEEN.

This match was played at Santos on June 26th, and caused great excitement. The day was very hot. The eleven was without the services of their captain, Stock, and Burgos also was prevented from coming by business; nevertheless they made a very good show and defeated the fifteen easily. For the eleven Tross showed something of his old form with the bat and Routh and Barber both added to their reputation. For the fifteen Broad and Tweedie were the only men who could do anything with the bowling of Barber and Marks and while Tweedie was at the wicket's one was reminded of the early days of the S. A. C., eight years ago, when Tweedie was good for his 40 or 50 every Sunday. Marks the Santos' left-hander bowed with excellent judgment and success.

The scores were :

SANTOS FIRST ELEVEN.

J. Routh, b. Thomson.	23
R. Lloyd, ct. Lewis, b. Tweedie.	3
A. Keelman, b. Wucherer.	10
C. Marks, ct. Dickson, b. Barton.	11
H. Tross, ct. b. Thomson.	50
J. Hunter, run out.	2
H. Barber, b. Gepp.	22
A. Wilson, not out.	1
B. Standen, b. Wucherer.	1
M. Harding, ct. Dickson, b. Wucherer.	0
Extras.	10
Total.	147

NEXT FIFTEEN.

E. O. Broad, ct. Tross, b. Marks.	9
D. McDonnell, ct. Hunter, b. Marks.	3
A. Tweedie, ct. Lloyd, b. Tross.	14
J. Thomson, b. Barber.	1
C. Vieira, b. Marks.	8
A. Lewis, b. Keelman.	4
P. Lewis, ct. Barber, b. Keelman.	4
Frank Gepp, b. Keelman.	2
J. A. Cross, run out.	6
A. Dickson, b. Keelman.	0
Watson, not out.	0
H. Barton, b. Tross.	3
H. Wucherer, b. Keelman.	6
M. Rothenburg, b. Keelman.	0
Extras.	7
Total.	65

CLUB BRASILEIRO DE CRICKET.

The fixtures which have been made up for the remainder of the 1898 season by the above club are as follows:

- July 10.—Cricket, E. Ilime's XI. vs. C. L. Robinson's XI.; Paysandú.
- July 10.—Tennis, C. B. C. vs. W. & B. Tel. Co.; Copacabana.
- July 14.—Cricket, C. B. C. vs. L. & R. P. Bank; Paysandú.
- July 17.—Cricket, A. Amaral's XI. vs. H. Hargreaves's XI.; Paysandú.
- July 24.—Cricket, J. B. Mawson's XI. vs. R. H. Robinson's XI.; Paysandú.
- July 24.—Tennis, C. B. C. vs. L. & R. P. Bank; Paysandú.
- July 31.—Cricket, C. B. C. vs. United Banks; Paysandú.
- August 7.—Cricket, C. B. C. vs. W. & B. Tel. Co.; Paysandú.
- August 14.—Cricket, E. C. Manners' XI. vs. J. H. Whidbourn's XI.; Paysandú.
- August 15.—Athletic Sports; Nictheroy.
- August 21.—Cricket, 1st XI. vs. 2nd XI; Paysandú.
- August 28.—Cricket, C. B. C. vs. R. C. A. A.; Paysandú.
- September 4.—Cricket, C. B. C. vs. W. & B. Tel. Co.; Paysandú.
- September 7.—Cricket, E. Ilime's XI. vs. C. L. Robinson's XI.; Paysandú.
- September 11.—Cricket, A. Amaral's XI. vs. H. L. Hargreaves's XI.; Paysandú.
- September 18.—Cricket, A. Skey's XI. vs. H. L. Wheatley's XI.; Paysandú.
- September 25.—Cricket, C. B. C. vs. L. & R. P. Bank; Paysandú.
- October 2.—Cricket, H. J. Reeves's XI. vs. N. Jackson's XI.; Paysandú.
- October 9.—Cricket, C. B. C. vs. United Banks; Paysandú.

From the *Financial News*, June 10.

ANOTHER MILLION GONE.

FURTHER ADDITION TO THE ENORMOUS LOSSES OF THE PUBLIC IN BRAZILIAN BONDS.

The article published in *The Financial News* of last week, showing that the total losses of the British public in Brazilian bonds during the last twenty years have been over £13,000,000, has aroused a considerable amount of attention. The fact of the loss was well known to the group which is engaged in the preliminary operations for the rearrangement of the Brazilian debt and the pocketing of a large commission; but the announcement in all its nakedness felt like a bombshell among them.

Several correspondents have since pointed out to us that our total of £13,000,000 is necessarily incomplete, because it does not include the losses on bonds redeemed by the Brazilian government below their issue price. This is true, and we called attention to the fact when originally publishing the figures. It is impossible, without access to the books at New-court, to state exactly what this additional loss amounts to; but in the tables below an attempt has been made to work it out. We have taken the amount of stock redeemed during the year, and considered it as having been redeemed at the average quotation of that year, such average quotation, for the purpose of the calculation, being taken as the price half-way between the highest and lowest quotations recorded in the twelve months. The result is as follows:—

1893 LOAN ISSUED AT 89.

Year.	Amount redeemed.	Average price.	Dead loss.
1890.	£ 61,700	85	£ 2,468
1891.	112,800	68	23,688
1892.	101,300	62	27,351
1893.	48,200	67	10,604
1894.	169,600	69	35,920
1895.	105,600	75	14,784
1896.	115,700	73	18,512
1897.	137,600	66	31,648

£162,975

1888 LOAN ISSUED AT 97.

Year.	Amount redeemed.	Average price.	Dead loss.
1891.	£191,400	69	£53,592
1892.	113,500	65	36,320
1893.	nil	66	nil
1894.	223,300	69	62,524
1895.	109,400	76	22,974
1896.	124,400	72	31,100
1897.	142,200	67	42,660

£249,170

1893 LOAN ISSUED AT 90.

1893 LOAN ISSUED AT 90.

Year.	Amount redeemed.	Average price.	Dead loss.
1891.	£185,600	64	£48,256
1892.	176,600	61	51,214
1893.	nil	62	nil
1894.	352,500	65	88,125
1895.	169,900	70	34,980
1896.	196,100	67	45,172
1897.	222,700	65	55,675

£322,122

SUMMING-UP AND VERDICT.

Loss on 1883 Loan.

Loss on 1888 Loan.

Estimated loss on internal and other loans, the bonds of which have been marketed in London—a low figure.

250,000

£984,567

This total of £984,567, added to the loss already calculated in our previous article, brings up the total drain from the pockets of the British investing public as regards Brazilian investments to the enormous figure of £14,165,732.

It would take a good many bubble companies and a good many infatuated dealers to involve such a loss as that. But if the investing public have thereby gained an experience which will prevent them in future from plunging into the hands of the manipulators of Brazilian finance, it would, perhaps, be almost too much to say that the experience has been dearly bought at the price.

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TELEGRAMS OF THE WEEK

United States.

JUNE 30.—General Shafter telegraphs to the government that there are 50 sick in his force.

From Key West it is reported that a shell from the flagship boat *Dolphin* fell on a train near Guantanamo, killing 20 men and 17 women. Another shell destroyed a house and killed 7 soldiers.

Shafter's expedition is reported as being encamped within two miles of Santiago. A column tried to force the coast road by Aguares but were repelled by the Spaniards. Admiral Sampson is bombarding Aguares.

Admiral Dewey's report of 23rd inst. says that the Tagalos are actively besieging Manila. In front of the city are five German war ships, three British, one French and one Japanese.

The *Herald* correspondent in Manila reports the situation there as becoming more complicated, and accuses Admiral Dieudrech of the Germans of trying to undermine the relations between the Americans and Tagalos, and of inciting Aguares to declare the independence of the Philippines.

JULY 1.—A detachment of Americans and Cubans have taken positions on the north-east side of Cumberland Harbor, within dominating range of Santiago de Cuba.

The two belligerent armies are now within a mile of one another outside Santiago. A telegram from Admiral Cervera has been intercepted in which he informs his government that his position in Santiago is extremely critical.

It is stated that the attack on Santiago will be made simultaneously by sea and land on the 4th inst.

JULY 2.—General Lawton has captured the fort of Laguna five miles from Santiago. The struggle lasted five hours, at the end of which time the Spaniards evacuated the trenches. Many American and Cuban wounded soldiers have arrived at Sitioey.

The Americans under General Kent made a brilliant attack on Aguares, on their way to Santiago. The land forces were ably seconded by the ships under Admiral Sampson, which demolished the earthworks thrown up. The Americans remained masters of the position.

The position of the American troops in Cuba to-day are as follows: Generals Lawton and Wheeler are in front of El Caney; General Kent is in Aguares; General Garcia is marching on El Caney, and another division is making forced marches on Santiago.

In a skirmish between Sevilla and Aguares, four men of the 21st regiment were killed and sixteen were wounded.

A spy from the neighbourhood of Santiago reported that in the reconnaissance of Wednesdays last the Spaniards lost 100 killed and the Americans 18. He also said that the three principal buildings in Santiago, which are being used as barracks are flying the Red Cross. (That spy ought to be strung up as a warning to other liars in time of war. The Spaniards are no great things as a nation, but their soldiers are brave as any, and would be the last to exhibit the cowardice of hoisting a red cross over a barrack).

JULY 4.—The New York *Herald* says that on the 2nd inst. General Lawton captured Gurun between El Caney and Santiago. The town situated on a hill was defended by a company of Spanish soldiers. Sheltered by a dense wood and using smokeless powder, the Spaniards made a gallant stand but were cut down and overwhelmed. The Spanish captain and 300 soldiers surrendered. The Spanish lost 40 killed, and the Americans 100 killed and 200 wounded.

On the 3rd inst., there was another stiff fight near to Santiago in which the Americans again were victorious, although their losses were great, the killed numbering over 500, amongst them being Capt. O'Neill of the roughriders, Capt. Morrison, Major Force and Colonels Wofford and Hamilton. Amongst the wounded were 50 officers.

Spain.

JUNE 30.—Public opinion in Spain is greatly incensed against the British government.

General Bernal has started from Pinar del Rio in the extreme north west of the island of Cuba to give battle to General Shafter in Santiago de Cuba.

General Lopez has succeeded in landing large quantities of ammunition and provisions in Puerto Rico.

Telegrams from Havana say that some Spanish cruisers (number and names not given—which is suspicious) left that harbor and took a westward route without sighting any American ship of war.

General Linarez has described the situation of the American troops under General Shafter as extremely critical.

El Imparcial of Madrid says that Admiral Cervera has landed all the heavy artillery of his squadron for the better defence of Santiago.

The rumor is again current of dissensions in the Sagasta cabinet.

JULY 1.—The government denies, that Maximo Gomez is besieging Guantanamo. (Any one with the least knowledge of war would know that Guantanamo was not worth taking, and as the Americans are now investing Santiago which is the principal key to the South, and have passed by Guantanamo town without molestation of any kind the absurdity of the information is manifest. But this is the sort

of telegram we have to deal with day by day, and which makes us inclined to suppress this column altogether, and give another with our own views of the actual situation.)

On Tuesday last there was a big ball in Havana to raise funds for the wounded in the war. They also played roulette and bacarat for the same laudable end,—for the first time in history.

The Imparcial publishes a telegram from Havana saying that four American ships of war bombarded Manzanillo for an hour. One of the American ships was seriously damaged, and only one Spaniard was killed. (This reminds us of the old telegrams from Cuba before the Hispano-American war).

In Santiago, a captive balloon sent up by the Americans to make a reconnaissance of the fortifications was fired on without success.

Rumors of dissensions imminent between Marshal Blanco and Admiral Cervera. It is said that Blanco has ordered Cervera to leave Santiago harbor, and the latter has refused owing to the circumstances. (Both naval and military commanders receive their orders direct from the government and never from one another. These telegrams do not pass through the Central News Agency, evidently, or four fifths of them would be suppressed).

JULY 2.—The news reaching Madrid that Admiral Camara was delaying his entry into the Suez Canal, great excitement was caused in Madrid, and enormous crowds collected in front of the newspaper offices, waiting for the latest news. They were appeased by receiving a telegram to the effect that Admiral Camara had commenced the passage of his fleet into the canal.

The work of fortifying the towns of Ferrol, Cadiz and Barredona is being actively pushed on in view of the probability of an American invasion.

The American consul in Egypt has bought up all the available coal in Egyptian ports to prevent Admiral Camara obtaining a supply.

The rumor that Admiral Camara has received orders to return to Spain to defend Spanish ports against a probable invasion is confirmed by the Madrid press, but no official sanction has yet been given to the statement.

The government has called 16,945 additional militiamen into active service.

Telegrams from Cuba announce the fact that the assault on Santiago de Cuba has commenced.

Private telegrams say that the Americans have attacked El Caney, which was heroically defended by General Varas with three companies of soldiers. The combat was a bloody one all along the line, but the result is not yet known.

JULY 3.—There is great anxiety throughout the whole of Spain owing to want of news from Cuba, and apprehension of new disasters. The press explains the fact by saying that, owing to his many duties, General Linares has no time to telegraph, and counsels the whole nation to have confidence in the army.

The Spanish press publishes the news that the fortress of El Caney was taken by the Americans after a terrible fight. The first attacks were successfully repelled, but finally the Spaniards had to yield, and General Varas left his surviving troops away from the field of battle in good order.

In an attack on Manzanillo, five ships of war assisted the land batteries to repel the American vessels, and one of the American ships was severely damaged and another set on fire.

Telegrams from the Philippines say that General Monet with a thousand men has managed to force his way through the Tagalos and reinforce the garrison at Manila.

Telegrams from Havana give account of a pitched battle at Santiago. The correspondents say that the Spaniards gave way after three hours hard fighting, and that amongst the many wounded were General Linares and his aide-de-camp Aranz, Colonel Ordonez and Captain Lamadrid.

A further telegram by way of London states that General Varas was killed and that Linares is in a critical condition.

Great Britain.

JUNE 30.—Lord Salisbury, speaking at a club dinner, said he regretted the Spanish-American war, but would observe a strict neutrality and hope for speedy peace. He also announced that the danger of a war with France, which at one time appeared to be imminent on account of the policy of that country in China, has now passed away.

Telegrams from Port Said say that the administration of the Suez Canal has refused to receive any dues from the Spanish fleet under Admiral Camara. (If this manifestation of French sympathy for Spain be correctly reported, Lord Cromer should have something to say on behalf of the other neutral subscribing nation, and the American government should claim a like privilege). The squadron entered the canal at 4 p.m. on the 29th. The torpedo-destroyers remained at Port Said.

The *Daily News* published a telegram from Kingston saying that 40 men of General Shafter's force have already died of yellow fever and that small pox has broken out in Manzanillo.

JULY 1.—The Egyptian government acting on the protest of the American consul, ordered the immediate departure of the Spanish squadron commanded by Admiral Cau a from Port Said. (Port Said is Egyptian territory and in face of the declaration of neutrality, the order is comprehensible. But the Suez Canal is also part of the territory of Egypt—and its most important part. To order a foreign vessel away from one unimportant port and

allow them to pass through the canal—which should be closed against war ships—is the *reductio ad absurdum*. Suppose Great Britain and France were at war and sunk another *Merrimac* in the canal—but that is another story," as Kipling would say).

Admiral Camara's squadron passed through the Suez canal and arrived at Suez yesterday. The *Daily Mail* says the command of a third squadron now being organised at Cadiz will be given to First Lieutenant Sobral. (This does not say much for the rest of the Spanish captains).

The same paper states that the Cortes has voted honor and money to General Augustin, the governor of the Philippines.

The Standard says that the fall or success of the Spanish ministry depends on the reports from Cuba and the Philippines. (This is the "cult of the jumping cat" with a vengeance. If the Spaniards were wise in their gun ration they would remember Lincoln's aphorism that it was "bad policy to swap horses crossing a stream.")

JULY 2.—Telegrams from Port Said say that Admiral Camara's fleet has returned to Spain, and that only the *San Francisco* entered the Suez Canal.

The *Daily Mail* says that the minister of marine informed its correspondent that urgent reasons compelled the government to order the return of Camara's squadron to Spanish waters.

JULY 3.—Telegrams have been received saying that Admiral Cervera left Santiago last night and that a naval battle was being fought.

The *Central News* says that Admiral Sampson entered the harbor of Santiago and completely destroyed the Spanish squadron. (Although the *Central News* moves heaven and earth to get the most reliable information, we trust it has been misled or misrepresented this time).

The foreign office has received a telegram from the British consul in Santiago saying that he and the representatives of other countries waited on General Shafter and asked for the postponement of the bombardment. The American general acceded in their request in order to give them and their countrymen time to get away, and at the same time mentioned the fact that Admiral Cervera's squadron had left the harbor of Santiago.

The London papers say that Admiral Cervera's fleet left Santiago under high speed. The first to leave was the *Cristobal Colon*, supported by the torpedo boats *Pluton* and *Tetou*. She was followed immediately by the *Ambiente Oquendo*, the *Visaya* and *Tetou*. She immediately advanced to the attack with five of his best ships, the *Iowa* and the *Brooklyn*, being noticeable for the dash with which they advanced. Darkness set in and the result is not known.

STOP PRESS.

While the paper was in the press the following telegram came to hand:

The New York *Herald* says that the Spanish squadron left the harbor of Santiago de Cuba yesterday evening. The *Cristobal Colon* led the way, and was followed quickly by the *Ambiente Oquendo*, *Visaya*, *Infanta Maria Teresa*, *Almirante Oquendo*, *Corso*, *Almirante Oquendo*, all going at full speed. They were immediately attacked by the *Iowa*, *Texas*, *Massachusetts*, *Oregon*, *Indiana*, *Texas*, *Brooklyn* and *Corso*, all of which opened a tremendous fire. The Spanish ships bravely kept up a running fight under a terrible shower of shot and shell.

The *Cristobal Colon* fought a gallant fight for ten miles from the Morro. The other ships followed with difficulty, most of them being quickly wrapped in flames. The *Colon* when set on fire still steamed full speed ahead, and when struck by a shot between wind and water went down with her colors flying. Shortly afterwards the *Visaya* and *Oquendo*, which were fighting the *Iowa*, *Texas* and *Indiana*, were destroyed. The American torpedo-boat *Corso* suffered severely. Admiral Cervera was on board the *Colon* when he was wounded in the arm during the fight, but was picked up shortly after his ship went down, and was conveyed with many other survivors on board the *Gloucester* where he was warmly felicitated on the gallant fight he had made.

HINTS TO SMOKERS.

A German physician publishes the following hints to smokers, which we quote from a translation in the *Pharmaceutical Era*, New York. The hints, the doctor says, are founded upon his professional observation for many years of the mouth, teeth, stomach, lungs, heart, and skin of the devotees of tobacco. The first and foremost rule is never to smoke before breakfast, nor, as a rule, when the stomach is empty. Never smoke during any exertion of great physical energy as dancing, running, cycling, mountain climbing, or rowing, and especially if in a contest. Never follow the bad custom of the French and the Russians by allowing the smoke to pass through the nose; never inhale it through the nose. Keep the smoke as far possible from the eyes and nose, the longer the pipe the better; the use of a short pipe during work is to be avoided.

A pipe is the most wholesome form of smoking. Always blow your cigar as soon as you have smoked four-fifths of it. The smoker should rinse his mouth with a glass of water in which a teaspoonful of table salt has been dissolved. It should be used as a gargle at night, and care should be taken that every cavity in the teeth is well washed with it.

LIEUT. HOBSON'S EXPLOIT.

We take from *The Times* of June 10th the following account of the gallant exploit of Lieut. Hobson and a crew of six men who sank the collier *Merrimac* in the channel at Santiago de Cuba on the morning of June 9th under the guns of the Spanish batteries. The account was written from a dispatch boat off the entrance to Santiago harbor:

The plan had been under consideration for several days. Rear-Admiral Sampson decided that it was impossible to take the fleet into the harbour. The necessary preparations were begun yesterday and by nightfall the craft was in readiness. A row of torpedoes had been arranged outside the hull of the *Merrimac*, so that Lieutenant Hobson could explode them from the bridge of the vessel and thus ensure her rapid sinking.

At nightfall the various ships of the fleet steamed past the doomed *Merrimac* the men cheering lustily. Hundreds of men and scores of officers had volunteered for the duty, and Commander Miller, who had been captain of the *Merrimac*, begged for permission to go with her. But Lieutenant Hobson, to whom the task had been entrusted, wanted only six men.

By 10 o'clock all but the men who were going upon the dangerous errand were taken off the ship, and the old collier took her position near the New York to await the appointed hour. It was an impressive sight for everybody in the fleet, as few expected that the members of the little crew would see another sunrise.

At 3 o'clock in the morning the *Merrimac* began to drift slowly towards the land, and in half an hour she was lost to sight. Lieutenant Hobson's plan was to steam past Morro Fort, swing crosswise athwart the channel, drop anchor, open the valves, explode the torpedoes on the port side, then leap overboard, preceded by the crew, and escape, if possible, in a little lifeboat which was towed astern, it being understood that any who might fail to reach the boat should attempt to save themselves by swimming ashore.

Scarcely had the ship disappeared when a flash from the guns of Morro Fort proclaimed that she had been discovered. Other batteries around the harbour immediately opened fire, but the ship went steadily on and now lies sunk near the Estrella battery. Heavy cannon and musketry fire was continued for about half an hour and the guns were afterwards fired at intervals till long after daylight. None of the American ships dared fire back for fear of injuring the *Merrimac*'s crew. Captain Powell, in a steam launch, accompanied the *Merrimac* to the harbour entrance. On his return he reported that the ship lay well across the channel, her masts showing above water. Lieutenant Hobson did his work well, sinking the *Merrimac* almost in the exact spot that had been decided upon.

The channel is not as wide as the *Merrimac*'s length, and it will be impossible for the Spaniards to raise or destroy the wreck under the guns of the American fleet. Admiral Cervera is therefore no longer regarded as a figure in the war. The *Cristobal Colon*, the *Infanta Maria Teresa*, the *Visaya*, and the *Almirante Oquendo* are known to be inside the harbour, and it is believed that two or three smaller warships, and possibly some torpedo-boats, are with them.

Before starting on his mission Lieutenant Hobson said:

"On deck there will be four men and myself; in the engine-room there will be two men. This will be the total crew. We shall all be in our underclothing, with revolvers and ammunition in watertight packing strapped around our waists. Forward will be one man on deck, and around his waist will be a line the other end of which will be made fast to the bridge, where I shall stand. By that man's side will be an axe. When I stop the engines, I shall jerk this cord and he will thus get the signal to cut the lashing which will be holding the forward anchor. He will then jump overboard and swim to the four-oared dinghy which we shall tow astern. This will be full of lifebuoys and unsinkable. There will also be rifles in the boat. It will be held by two ropes, one being made fast to her bow and one to her stern. The first man to reach her will haul in the towline and pull the dinghy out to starboard. The next to leave the ship are the rest of the crew. The quartermaster at the wheel will not leave until he has put it hard-a-port and lashed it. He can then jump overboard. The man down below at the reversing gear will stop the engines, scramble on deck, and get over the side as quickly as possible. The man in the engine-room will break open the sea conneXions with a sledge hammer and follow his leader into the water.

This last step will ensure the sinking of the *Merrimac*, whether the torpedoes work or not. By this time I calculate the other six men will be in the dinghy, and the *Merrimac* will have swung athwart the channel to the full length of her 300 yards of cable, which will have been paid out before the anchors are cut loose. Then all that will be left for me to do is to touch a button. I shall stand on the starboard side of the *Merrimac*, and the explosion will throw the *Merrimac* on her starboard side."

Lieutenant Hobson decided not to let any officer risk his life except himself. Every officer of the New York volunteered. Several men bid him board the *Merrimac*. The vessel was searched for stowaways, and the men, kicking, fighting, and objecting, were dragged from their hiding places.

July 5th, 1898.

THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

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The recent fluctuations in exchange, the arrested tendency toward higher rates, and the continued weakness of the market, are causing dissatisfaction among those who expected to see the rate go steadily upward after the settlement of the recent negotiation in London. It may be that we are not yet in possession of all the particulars of that negotiation, and that the accord is really not so favorable as we have been led to believe. But, in our opinion, the steady and permanent improvement in our financial position depends upon other factors than the suspension of cash interest payments. If the situation is not improved, the position of the treasury will be much worse three years hence than it is now, and it is this very contingency which is attracting attention. All the important financial journals have emphasized this, and have warned Brazil that the mercatorian will avail nothing if the government does not at once put its affairs in order. And it is the failure of congress and the executive to initiate measures in this direction which is undermining confidence. We are aware that reforms can not be effected in a day, but the beginning can surely be made. In a purely business sense, the lack of private bills in the market and a tendency to remit freely at present rates may be the immediate influence in checking a rise, but behind it all lies this disturbing lack of confidence. C. W. business men and investors are assured of the certainty of immediate retrenchments and reforms, there would be a check to no small part of these remittances, and capital would soon begin to flow into the country. There are hundreds of good opportunities here for industry and commercial enterprise, but no one cares to invest until the financial situation is sound. We have favored the accord in London simply because it gives the government a chance to improve its finances, and for no other reason; if now this improvement is not made we shall be compelled to feel that every concession made is a waste of effort and good will.

AFTER continuous labor for forty days and — we were about to say forty nights, but no one would believe it — the national congress has completed its count of the votes cast in the last presidential election, and formally declared Manuel Ferraz de Campos Salles and Francisco de Assis Roza e Silva elected President and Vice-President of Brazil for the next four years, 1898 to 1902. It may perhaps add something to the dig-

nity and impressiveness of the event to devote so long a period to the work of counting the votes, but in view of the critical state of the national treasury we are compelled to characterize it as an inexcusable waste of time and money.

If the foreign bondholder is expected to make concessions on account of the impoverished condition of the national treasury, then surely the Brazilian congress itself should set an equally good example of self-sacrifice. To have devoted forty days to the purely clerical task of counting votes, is to make us doubt the sincerity of Brazilians when they talk of retrenchment and reform. If congress is unable to carry out the programme, then who will? One half in statutory session is now over, and absolutely nothing has been done on the budget bills, nor on measures of urgent general importance. It is now certain that expensive prorogations will be needed to complete the ordinary work of the session, and as for the other work, it will go undone. This surely is no improvement on the legislative incompetence of the monarchy; on the contrary it shows nothing but decadence.

In common with all foreigners and serious-minded Brazilians, we are anxious to see congress vigorously grappling with the financial and economical problems of the day. We wish to see commerce and industry freed from the incubus of a vicious monetary system, we wish to see the hindred and one restrictions to trade made illegal, and we wish to see better systems of transportation, land division and sale, and immigration, so that the country can have better opportunities for healthy development. There is plenty to do in the way of legislation, and the country is waiting to have it done.

ACCORDING to telegrams received yesterday a revolution has broken out in Montevideo and fighting had occurred in the streets during the day. It is said that a regiment of light artillery had initiated the revolt, and that various bodies of regulars and citizens had joined the movement. General Esteban is credited with the doubtful honor of being the revolutionary chief, though several other generals are mentioned in connection with the movement, which apparently originates among the ecuatorianos and is designed to overthrow Cuestas. Owing to the contradictory character of the telegrams, some representing the revolutionists as holding commanding positions and moving into the city, while others announce the suppression of the revolt, we can not give trustworthy particulars. The telegraph has been placed under the supervision of inspectors, and martial law has been declared. It would appear that the revolt was a complete surprise to the government, which finds itself dependent upon some battalions of infantry, possibly the 4th artillery, some detachments in the country, the police, firemen and national guard. From the telegrams received the revolutionists appear to have had the government at a very serious disadvantage, and should the reported subversion of the insurgent battalions be a canard, the revolt is likely to be successful. This in our opinion would seal the fate of Uruguay for many years to come. It means a return to power of the corrupt Herrera elements, who will soon reduce that unfortunate country to the position of a hopelessly discredited bankrupt. It may be that Cuestas is not the best of rulers, but he has thus far shown a disposition to govern honestly and to reduce expenditures. And it is just this disposition which has brought upon him the resentment of the military parasites who have for many years been living upon the life-blood of Uruguay. They fear the popularity of a man who abolishes sinecures and fat contracts, and they are resolved to crush him before his power becomes more firmly established. We shall hope to hear that the civilians of Montevideo are rallying to the support of the government, and that the result of this criminal revolt will be the final overthrow of military domination in that

country. If the generals and colonels who have been feeding upon the fat of the land like a swarm of locusts, could be exterminated a new era would soon dawn for Uruguay.

Later. — We are glad to state that later telegrams confirm the reported submission of the rebels. The officers are permitted to leave the country and the troops have returned to their quarters.

The editor of the *Brazilian Review* will permit us, we trust, to correct one of his misprints. We are not an opponent of his paper, and there is no probability that we shall be. We are accustomed to chose our opponents as well as our friends.

It was with feelings of mixed emotions that we read, on the morning of the glorious Fourth, the terrible war news transmitted from New York to our contemporary *O Páiz*. With holy horror and pangs grief we solemnly and with due reverence translate the message *in extenso*:

The incident of the battle of Schonley relative to the destruction of the 21st infantry regiment is the subject of special comment. Amongst the wounded are the commanders Starspangled and Banner.

We knew both personally and while we never thought much of Banner's ability as a tactician, our eyes overflowed at the incomparable news of Starspangled's untimely fate. These distinguished officers were closely related by consanguinity, affinity, spiritual relationship and mutual indebtedness. We only refrained from putting up flag at half mast on that memorable day, as on confirmation of the melancholy news could be obtained at once in spite of costly telegrams.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES

JUNE 28.—Congress met in joint session for the purpose of discussing the report of the count of votes cast at the presidential election. Deputy Galvão Carvalho read a long protest against the pressure, fraud and intimidation by which the result of that election had been determined. Deputy Leovigildo Filgueiras moved to annul all the elections in Bahia except that which had been held at the capital of the state. That state, he said, is credited with over 100,000 votes, that is more than the combined vote of the populous states of Minas Gerais and São Paulo and lacking only 12,000 to equal the aggregate vote of all the other northern states. This result, he said, is notoriously fictitious. Deputy Carlos Marcelli moved to annul the so-called election held in the state of Amazonas. When Deputy Amorim Figueira was speaking on this subject the debate, which was heated throughout the whole proceedings, became so stormy that the chair suspended the sitting. The motions of Deputies Leovigildo Filgueiras and Carlos Marcelli were rejected and the report of the committee adopted. The chair then unseated Manuel Ferraz de Campos Salles and Francisco de Assis Roza e Silva duly elected President and Vice-President of Brazil for the term beginning in 1898 and ending in 1902. On motion of Deputy Nilo Peçanha there was appointed a committee of 21 to accompany the procession to the grave of Marshal Floriano Peixoto on the following day.

JUNE 30.—*Chamber of Deputies.* — Deputy Nilo Peçanha moved to ask the government for information in regard to the disturbances that occurred on the previous day at the São João Baptista cemetery during the procession to the grave of Marshal Floriano Peixoto. Among the bills voted was that for prohibiting the use of state and municipal securities as currency when their value is less than 200. This bill has yet to pass through another discussion before being sent to the senate.

JULY 1.—*Senate.* — Senator Laurindo Sodré moved to inquire why the government had prohibited the meetings of the military club.

Chamber of Deputies. — The bill providing that court holidays shall last from January to April was voted in 3rd discussion.

COFFEE NOTES

— Reports have been current the past week that the governors of Rio de Janeiro and Minas Gerais had agreed upon new regulations relative to the export duties on coffee and the *galias* issue for the same. It is said that by this arrangement the duties would be paid on arrival at the port for shipment, or the coffee might be stored in bonded warehouses until the owner wished to ship. Yesterday, however, it was stated that a commission representing dealers had asked for a delay of 90 days for further study of the plan. To settle this difficulty, which seems likely to continue until the crack of noon, we would suggest affixing a revenue stamp to each individual berry, and that no unstamped berries be allowed to leave the country.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

— The epidemic of yellow fever at Rio Branco, São Paulo, is said to be extinct, and residents are returning to their homes.

— It is reported that the epidemic of smallpox in Santos is nearly at an end, there being only three cases in hospital on the 30th ult.

— Telegram of the 1st inst. say that at that date the heavy rains still continued in the state of Rio Grande do Sul, causing much damage.

— An Italian shopkeeper of União, Alagoas, was recently assassinated in his own house by a municipal employee. His wife was also gravely wounded.

— The name of the commander of the 52nd Battalion of the national guard in the state of Minas Gerais is Francisco da Cunha e Melo New Vieira.

— The musical entertainment given in São Paulo on the 10th ult. at the Steinway hall, in aid of the projected German hospital, gave a net result of 1,273\$.

— A congressional election was held in Ceará on the 30th ult. The candidates were Drs. Joaquim and José Andrade. The friends of each of the candidates claim to have carried the election.

— Councilor Silveira Martins has arrived in the state of Rio Grande do Sul, it being reported that he would confer with Gen. Tavares at Bagé in regard to the union of all the parties opposed to the establishment.

— The *Diário Popular* of São Paulo is calling attention to the prevalence of smallpox in Rio Vergneiro and Villa Mariana in that city. It is stated that the disease is raging with great intensity in those localities.

— In the state of Amazonas a sub-commissioner of police, being informed of the theft of a pair of white trousers, ordered the arrest of all persons seen wearing white trousers, in order that he might thus discover the thief.

— The *Commercio de São Paulo* says that a prominent planter has been murdered at São Carlos do Pinhal and that persons interested in concealing the crime have caused his death to be registered as having been occasioned by a rupture of the aorta.

— A Paraíba paper of the 9th ult. says that abundant rains have fallen on that part of the coast, and that they have likewise extended back into the interior. This will help to modify the severity of the seca which has been reported from that part of northern Brazil.

— It is reported that Dr. Cenpeita, Cesar will be chosen for filling Campos Salles' place after the latter's resignation of the governorship of São Paulo and that either Minister Bernardino de Campos or Councillor Rodrigues Alves will be the candidate for the office at the election for the next term.

— On the 30th ult. a soldier quarreled with a vendor-keeper in Campinas, and drew a knife on him. Before he could do any harm, however, the vendor's wife struck the soldier over the head with something, which ended the fray. This is as it should be. The civilian in Brazil will have to look to his wife for protection.

— The police force of the state of Bahia next year, if the project now before the state assembly becomes law, will consist of one brigade of 2,551 men, composed of the existing five battalions, whose commanding officers, now known as majors, will be elevated to the dignity of lieutenant-colonels. The total cost of the force is estimated at 2,927,000\$.

— Some important robberies have lately been committed at Belo Horizonte, Desvalado, São Paulo, one of them being that of a considerable quantity of jewellery from Sr. Francisco de Barros, a planter in that municipality. The police have since discovered that the jewellery had been sold in São Paulo through Sr. Bentinho de Souza, who confessed that he received it from Pantanal Sabará. The value of the jewellery stolen is estimated at 8,000\$.

— The *Amazonas*, of Manaus, of a recent date, announces the arrival there of Mr. Charles Bovallius, who has just completed a very interesting journey through the interior of Venezuela and Brazil. He began the journey at Bolívar, Venezuela, ascended the Orinoco and Cassiquiare and then descended the Rio Negro to the Amazon. He reports the journey as one of great scientific interest. We understand that Mr. Bovallius is at once returning to London.

— A telegram of the 2nd inst. from São Paulo gives an account of an attack on one of the editors of the *Avante* by a body of police detectives. It is supposed that he was mistaken for an editor of the *Estado de São Paulo*, who has recently severely criticised some of the abuses committed by the police. The *Diário Popular*, says the telegram, warns the state government that, unless efficacious measures are adopted for improving the present state of affairs, it will advise the people to arm for the purpose of defending their lives and property.

The *Commercio de São Paulo* of the 29th relates that the São Paulo police succeeded in capturing two counterfeiters and all their outfit on the early morning of the 28th ult., about twenty kilometres out of the city. The two men captured are Donadão Tommaso and Domenico Ligouri, but their chief Francisco Pace and three others escaped. Another member of the gang, Gennario Narciso was arrested the next day. The outfit consisted of a lithographic press and several stones partly engraved. They had not yet fairly opened their new bank of issue."

Sensational reports have been circulated in regard to the state of affairs in S. Paulo. According to these reports the state government for lack of money has been obliged to dismiss considerable number of employees whom it has not even been able to pay the amount of their salaries up to the date of dismissal. The ex-employees, it is said, are very much dissatisfied and threaten either to depose the acting governor or to destroy some of the public buildings. The state government, it is asserted, has consequently given orders for holding constantly in readiness a large police force.

RAILROAD NOTES

The appointment of Marshal Jardim to the portfolio of industry means that there is now no chance whatever of any reconsideration of the resolve not to lease the Central railway. It is a grievous pity that so good a property should be at the disposition of men who can neither administer it, nor are willing to let others have it.

The traffic manager of the Botanical Garden tramway ought to be invited to take his stand in the Largo Carreiro from four to six o'clock some day, just to see the inconvenience and annoyances suffered by the public on account of his negligence of their comfort and interests. Fully one fourth, perhaps one third of the passengers go out riding on the platforms and foot-boards. And as for the scramble for seats—it is a disgrace to the city! A few more trams at these hours would carry away the extra traffic without difficulty, but the manager never thinks of sending them.

SHIPPING NOTES

A fire broke out on the *Tanquary & Holt* str. *Phazman* on the 30th ult., while discharging at the docks in Santos. It started in the coal bunkers but was extinguished by the ship's own crew before any damage was done.

The *Olbers* which arrived on the 30th ult., brought the following cabin passengers to Rio: Mr. and Mrs. Serres, Rev. J. B. Rodgers, Mrs. Rodgers and 3 children from New York; Mr. D. H. Gordon from Peruambuco; Messrs. E. M. Bardinet, Andre Monerie, Augusto A. Prado and Raphael Gondry from Bahia.

The first-class passengers who left Rio by the Hamburg Sudamerikanische steamer *Isaparia* on the 2nd inst. were: Messrs. Carlos Feuer, Arnold Freytag, and Ludwig Leibkert, for Hamburg; and Messrs. Victor Dechellete, Matheus dos Santos, João Alfredo Varella, Lafayete Pereira de Souza, Francisco de Aguiar, Liberato de Mattos, Dr. Alfredo Vieira, José Victor de Mattos, wife and servant for Bahia.

The freight market in Argentina continues very quiet, and prices show no sign of improvement; although there is yet plenty of more wheat to come forward, holders will not sell, and the maize on account of the damp weather is unfit for shipment. During the week before last five steamers were chartered for grain, 748 being the rate for up-River. Three deck spaces were taken up at £3 15s. and £6. 6d. for cattle and sheep respectively. The parcels have comprised 1050 barrels wool, 550 tons wheat, 7400 tons maize, 450 tons juteed, 2000 bags flour.

LOCAL NOTES

It is said that the government has placed an order with the sculptor Bernardelli for a statue of Marshal Bittencourt.

We have heard with much regret that our old friend, Mr. Henry Perrin, is very ill, and we join with his many other friends in Rio in wishing him a speedy recovery.

On Thursday the prisoners José de Souza Veloso and Manoel Francisco Moreira testified before a military court that false evidence had been extorted from them by their lawyers.

We see by a morning contemporary that a certain titled passenger left this port on the 29th for Southamton and intermediate ports. He must have carried a *lay-over* ticket.

A florianta writer in the daily press does not hesitate to assert that at the S. João Baptista cemetery last Wednesday three ladies miraculously escaped the daggers and bludgeons of Dr. Prudente de Moraes.

The Emperor of Russia has appointed Mr. Alexis Speyer as minister to Brazil.

The *Notícia* gave us something of a shock on the evening of the 29th publishing a telegram announcing the sinking of the U. S. cruiser *Brooklyn* by a Spanish shell, and the death of Commodore Schley. It was evidently a stock operator's invention.

On last Thursday the minister of was applied to the chamber of deputies for permission to try Capt. Barbosa Lima who is a member of that chamber and is accused of having taken part in the plot for murdering President Prudente de Moraes.

On the 28th inst. a cabinet crisis, apparently of a personal character, was solved by the acceptance of the resignation of the minister of industry, Dr. Sebastião Lacerda, and the appointment of Marshal Jerônimo de Moraes Jardim to the vacancy. The new minister was formerly rector of the Central railway.

The floriantas disturbances on Wednesday were full of comic incidents. One of them was the alleged arrest of Dr. Américo de Campos Sobrinho, son of the minister of finance, which is said to have occurred just after an explosion of firecrackers in front of Friburgo palace, leading to the report that he had been arrested for exploding fire-crackers in a tram.

In a letter dated the 13th ult., the Lisbon correspondent of the *Jornal do Brasil* quotes a Portuguese journal which says that Minister Salvador da Mendaña will not take charge of the Brazilian legation in Portugal until after he shall have settled with his government the celebrated question of the purchase of silver in the United States. The *Patz* reports that Mello e Almeida will be sent to Lisbon.

The continued dry weather is again causing us much inconvenience in the matter of water. In some parts of the city, the supply is so greatly reduced that residents really do not have sufficient for necessary purposes. Of course, much of the fault is due to defective distribution. Sunday night welcome rain began, which lasted the greater part of yesterday, and will perhaps afford some relief.

Capt. Servilio Gonçalves, a notorious florianta and warm friend of Deodéciano Martyr, has been sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment for having taken part in the mutiny of the military school on May 26, 1897. The same officer is undergoing trial on the charge of plotting against the life of President Prudente de Moraes. Nine other officers have been sentenced to six months' imprisonment for having taken part in the mutiny.

I can't quite understand, observes Smalwy, what objection the *Jornal* has to Seere, Day. Not long ago they gave his office to Mr. Bryan, the free silver man, and now they have given it to Archbishop Ireland. Either the *Jornal's* London correspondent is playing games with us, or the *Jornal* is determined to depose Mr. Day. Anyhow, the man who is pulling the diplomatic strings these eventful days, is a callous little Ohio lawyer, and he's got brains enough for the occasion, too—no matter if the *Jornal* can't see him!

Smalwy says that he never saw such a surprising unanimity as that displayed by Deodéciano and his fellow prisoners in charging the police with all responsibility for their confessions. They confessed to the conspiracy of course, but did it under compulsion—Deodéciano even saying that he was threatened with death in case he refused to confess. "It makes my blood boil," said Smalwy, "to see these poor innocent creatures so harshly treated! No matter if they did commit a robbery—if they tried to kill and poison—that will never warrant such treatment." Smalwy closed his left eye and gravely coughed.

For acts of insubordination resulting from the events that occurred at the florianta demonstration on last Wednesday Gen. Teixeira Junior, director of the military school, has caused to be arrested and detained that establishment a considerable number of officers and cadets. The general says that he is firmly resolved to punish politics from the school. In our opinion, as we have previously had occasion to say, the school should be closed for several years. The number of army officers is at present excessive and it will be a long time before more are needed. Consequently the military school is merely a burden on the tax-payers and a focus of insubordination and disturbances.

There was an unexpected addition to the spectacular effects of St. Peter's day (29th ult.), which may have been enjoyed by many, but which must be considered as a very costly amusement. In the evening, when the fire balloons were floating over the hills southward, one of them seems to have fallen into the dry wooded slopes of the hill next the Corcovado, between Laranjeiras and Botafogo. In an incredibly short time the flames were sweeping up and around the hill and affording a marvellously beautiful spectacle. At places where the dry leaves and branches were thickest, the flames appeared to shoot up above the tree tops, and the crackling could be heard down the valley fully a mile distant. The fire will not only do much harm in the destruction of the forest growth, but it will have an injurious effect on the springs fed from these wooded hillsides.

It appears the municipal government of this city with an income of over 15,000,000\$ per annum has not money enough to pave Rua do Ouvidor and that it is consequently necessary for the merchants on that street to raise money by subscription for renovating the pavement.

When the floriantas accuse Prudente of being responsible for their disgraceful riots, they remind us not only of the fable of the wolf and lamb, but also of a story we once heard of a clergyman who was strenuously endeavoring to reduce his congregation to the proper state of contrition. "You have sinned grievously!" he exclaimed. "You have incurred the wrath of Heaven! You have crucified your Saviour!" These statements he emphasized with vigorous thumps on the pulpit. "Look out!" cried a member of the congregation. "The first thing you know you'll break that pulpit and then you'll say we did it."

I deeply regret to note, said Smalwy a few days ago, that your esteemed contemporary, *The Brazilian Review*, has lost his hair, or is afraid of losing it, or something of that sort. Possibly his wig is on the green somewhere. Well just to show that I bear him no malice I want you to advise him that the best thing he can use under the circumstances is Bernardino's Emulsion. It is warranted to make the hair grow on even a newspaper head, let alone the editor's. And if it be true that he intends to avoid personal controversies in future, I see no reason why he should not in time be completely covered with a fine suit of hair, providing he uses the remedy continuously and with judgment. Just tell him for me, that too much of it is as ineffective as too little. He must apply the right quantity every time, and carry the bottle in his breast pocket. Don't forget the medicine, please; it's Bernardino's Emulsion—especially prepared for bald-head journalists." And Smalwy went on softly slinging to himself, "If I had but ten thousand a year."

On Wednesday last, third anniversary of the death of Marshal Floriano Peixoto, the floriantas commemorated the event after their usual fashion by going in procession to his grave, where, as is customary in their demonstrations, there were incendiary speeches and scandalous scenes of violence and disorder. Several persons were wounded in the disturbances, and peaceful spectators, seized with panic, fled in confusion, many of them climbing the hill behind the cemetery and issuing therefrom into the back yards of the buildings on Rua D. Marciana, whose inmates were, naturally, no little surprised at this irruption of strangers. During the disturbances in the cemetery some of the tombs, we regret to learn, were defaced. At Friburgo palace and in its vicinity extraordinary precautions for maintaining order were taken by the police. Several arrests were made, including, according to some of the journals, that of Dr. Américo de Campos Sobrinho (son of the minister of finance) who, it is said, was set at liberty as soon as his identity was established. Other journals deny that he was arrested. The director of the military school is stated to have asked for permission to arrest three second-lieutenants and an ensign and to have taken other steps, rendered necessary by the events of the day, for restoring discipline in that establishment. For those events the floriantas censure the government and police, whom they accuse of having promoted the disturbances. Their statements, however, cannot be accepted by the public without proof, for it is a notorious fact that all the floriantas processions not only to the cemetery of S. João Baptista, but also to that of Mariana, have been characterized by similar disorderly and scandalous scenes. And, in our opinion, these scandals should cease; for, while we are not intolerant and have no desire to deprive the floriantas of the faculty of commemorating the death of their leader, we cannot acknowledge that they have a right to exercise that faculty in the disturbance of public order and in the desecration of cemeteries.

THE FOURTH OF JULY.

In commemoration of the declaration of American independence, Minister Bryan and Consul General Seeger yesterday held a public reception at the Hotel Continental, which, notwithstanding the unpropitious weather, was attended by nearly the whole of our American colony, and by many others who improved the opportunity to present their compliments to the American representatives.

The reception lasted from 12:30 to 4 p.m., during which time refreshments were served and the company was entertained with music. The reception was opened with the national anthem, which was sung by all those present, after which champagne was served and various toasts were given. The music was furnished by Miss King, daughter of Mr. M. M. King of this city, who sang selections from *O Cid* and *Giaconda* with exquisite taste and expression. The honors of the day were unquestionably divided between Miss King and Admiral Sampson, and the minister is to be congratulated on his good fortune in introducing them both to his guests on so auspicious an occasion.

During the day the minister of foreign affairs, representing the President, various members of the diplomatic corps, a commission from the Associação Commercial, and many others called to offer their congratulations to Minister Bryan. The reception was a very pleasing success and Minister Bryan is entitled to hearty congratulations for the happy thought of holding one here on our great national holiday.

MARRIAGE.

HULL—CARRINGTON.—On the 28th June, at the British Consulate, Santos FRANCIS REGINALD, fifth son of Commander J. A. Hull, R. N., to IRINA BEATRICE, only daughter of R. C. Carrington, Esq.

BIRTHS.

On 15th June, at Rua Santa Ross, São Paulo, the wife of John Sutherland, of a son.

HOLGATE.—On the 6th June 1898, at Elmhurst, Ashford, Surrey, the wife of John T. Holgate, Assoc. Inst. C. E., F. I. Inst., of Rio de Janeiro, and above address, of a daughter.

BRITISH CHURCH.

We have pleasure in announcing that the English Church services will be held every Sunday at the American Chapel at 12 o'clock noon, during July, and up to and including the second Sunday in August.

BASEBALL.

Mr. F. Harvey, acting for an American team, has challenged a representative team of the Rio Cricket and Athletic Association to a game of baseball. The Association accepted for the 17th inst., which happened to be an open date as given in our issue of the 14th inst. We have not been able to get the names of the players up to the time of going to press, but we hear that Mr. Dawson and Lieut. Shipton of the U. S. legation are going to play for the American side. Mr. Bryan, the American minister, intends to be present at the game at Niteroy and a great number of ladies are consulting their dressmakers for the occasion.

BRITISH CHURCH.

BUILDING FUND.

<i>Donations received:</i>	Rs. 39,545\$640
Already published,	
Messrs. Quayle Davidson & Co.,	Rs. 4000\$
Messrs. Walter, Block & Co.,	2000\$
	600\$
Messrs. Henry Rogers Sons & Co.,	1000\$
B. A. Benn, Esq.,	250\$
W. J. Crumwick, Esq.,	250\$
G. E. Cox, Esq.,	100\$
The staff London & Brz'n. Bk. Ltd.,	2932\$600
	Rs. 7,803\$600

<i>Donations promised:</i>	Rs. 47,437\$240
Already published,	
/ 26.5/- and	Rs. 11,200\$
less received as above,	6,000\$
	5,200\$
	Rs. 52,637\$240
Total,	£ 26.5/-

Further donations are earnestly solicited.
Rio, 4th July 1898.

F. S. PRYOR,
Treasurer.

BUSINESS NOTES

The *Commercio de São Paulo* of the 2nd inst. says:—We know that another well-known importing house of this capital yesterday went into voluntary bankruptcy.

The information given in our last issue in regard to Mr. Mackenzie, which was taken from a morning paper and afterwards confirmed through private sources, was incorrect. Mr. Mackenzie is going to Montevideo and not to Buenos Aires.

The minister of finance has refused to sanction the contract celebrated with Angelo Negrini and Gustavo Koch for the construction of two warehouses for the Porto Alegre custom-house, because of the suppression of the said custom-house. The amount of the contract is £129,925\$627.

The *Commercio de São Paulo* says that Messrs. Reichert Irmãos, having sent to the custom-house two notes of 100\$ in conformity with the government's notice for withdrawing them from circulation, received in exchange two nullified 20\$ notes in such wretched state that no one would receive them.

The president of the National Association of Manufacturers, 48-51, The Bourse, Philadelphia, U. S. A., writes us that an inquiry has been made in regard to Brazilian hard wood, the party desiring to import the same. Information on this subject sent to Mr. Theodore C. Search, as above, will be placed in the hands of the would-be importer, and may lead to a profitable business connection.

The Companhia de Melhoramentos no Brasil is said to have sold to a syndicate in London for £80,000 its docks and graving docks for other improvements in the port of Rio de Janeiro. It is stated that the payment will be made at the end of six months, the sum of £80,000 to be in cash and the rest in debentures and shares. If the syndicate intends to attempt any present flotation, the public, seeing the condition in which Brazilian affairs just now are, will watch the proceedings with some interest.—*Financial News*, June 7.

[July 5th, 1898]

The foreign travelling inspector of the Palatine Insurance Co., Ltd., Mr. A. E. B. Lane, tells us that the fire department of São Paulo is much the best he has seen in South America. Mr. Lane has visited the various capitals and cities on the east and west coast, and his business renders him a competent critic. It will be a source of no small satisfaction to the officers and men of the S. Paulo fire brigade to know what an impression they have made on a well informed insurance man, whence business it is to note defects, if any exist.

We are informed that the disorganization in the Caixa de Ajustaçao was so great that on the eve of the 29th ult., the cheques for payments of interest on apostoles were not ready. The 29th being a holiday, this left but one day for the completion of the work. The fault is said to lie in the employment of inexperienced clerks, who do little else but smoke cigarettes. The chief accountant, whose good will and efficiency are not questioned, is thus placed at great disadvantage. In view of the complaints made the government should give Sr. Eufálio a better staff.

Some time ago we announced that what practically amounted to an amalgamation of the Brazilian Submarine Telegraph Company with the Western and Brazilian Telegraph Company was nearly concluded. In the report of the Brazilian Submarine, which has just been issued, it is announced that an agreement for closer working between the companies will shortly be submitted to the shareholders. There should be some interesting statements made at the general meeting on June 8, and those who bought Western and Brazilian deferred shares will probably find that they made a good bargain.—*Daily Mail*, June 5.

In view of the heavy falling off in the customs receipts, the Brazilian President in his message at the opening of congress, said that he had refused to renew the reciprocity treaty with the United States, though the government of the United States had asked for its renewal. This should be good news for our millers, as it will place them on a more equitable footing; it now, therefore, only remains for them to improve the quality of their flour, and they may then hope to regain some of the Brazilian markets that they have lost, more through their own fault, by shipping inferior grade flour, than through being placed at a disadvantage by the reciprocity treaty between Brazil and the United States.—*Review*, Buenos Aires.

The first ordinary meeting of the Amazonas Rubber Estates, Ltd., was held in London June 8. The chairman stated that the directors had appointed Mr. A. C. F. Rolfe as managing director in Brazil, that the company's commercial headquarters in Brazil will be at Manaus, that the director and his assistants arrived at Pará on the 2nd ult., and that instructions had been given to begin the collection of rubber at once. The company's property is situated on the Rio Teffé about 400 miles above Manaus and comprises an area of 137 sq. miles, or over 87,000 acres. The company had contracted for the construction of a twin screw tug steamer for service between the estates and Manaus, and it was expected that she would be ready to sail for Brazil by July 2nd.

There is no improvement to record in the Brazilian trade. The small steam lighters continue to trade with the lower ports, picking up the few parcels offing, while the regular liners calling at Santos and Rio supply all the tonnage necessary for the cargo going forward from this republic. There have been no cattle shipments of late to Rio but they may now, at any moment, be resumed, as we understand that, owing to absence of imported live stock, Brazilian farmers are now demanding prices for their cattle which warrant export from this side. The rate for grain parcels to Rio is about 13/- from B. A. and 14/- to 15/- from upriver ports, the same rates being paid for Santos. Hay is going forward in large quantities.—*Times*, Buenos Aires.

Dumont Coffee Company, Limited.—We have at times alluded to the seven-and-a-half per cent cumulative preference shares and the five-and-a-half per cent first mortgage debentures of this company, the former being, in the present state of the coffee trade, a speculative investment. The history of the concern has been somewhat chequered one. During 1895, according to the prospectus issued nearly two years ago, the profits were £127,153, in 1896 they fell to £92,665, and in 1897, according to the report just issued, they only amounted to £54,425. This is a very serious decline, due mainly to the fall in the price of coffee, which touched 26s. per cwt. during 1897, after having averaged as high as 75s. The profits for 1897 were hardly more than sufficient to pay the debenture interest and the preference dividend; and, though the report holds out hopes of increased economy of production and improved quality of crop, it seems hardly probable at present that any return to the old figures will take place. The £10 preference shares, entitled to 7½ per cent, are now quoted at 5¾, giving a net yield of about 6 1/3 per cent. Prices will have to fall considerably before the debenture interest is imperilled, and they, therefore, seem a not undesirable investment for those who are prepared to take some risk.—*The Statist*, June 11.

The *Financial News* of June 8th published a Hamburg telegram stating that telegrams received there from Rio de Janeiro report the failures of important Brazilian coffee export firms. Three firms were named, and the liabilities were said to be large. And yet we hear nothing from the *Jornal do Comércio* about this manifest effort to cast discredit upon Brazil. Perhaps the *Jornal* did not appreciate the news because there was no *Times* correspondent mixed up in it.

The *Financial News* of June 10th says that the bondholders' committee of the Espírito Santo and Caravelas Navigation and Railway Co. has issued its report, in which it announces that the dead transfer of the undertaking from the Brazilian to the English company was signed on April 28, and that the English company has assumed the claim to four years guaranteed interest from the state government while the British company is petitioning the government to increase the triflars.

FINANCIAL NOTES

Following the example of Pará, the state of Amazonas has adopted a gold basis for its budget.

Up to the end of last year the state of Minas Geraes had spent 25,001,548\$203 on the new capital.

It is said that many counterfeit 1000s notes have lately appeared in the municipality of Curvelo.

Santos seems to be flooded with counterfeit 50s notes, 7th estampa, serie D. They are badly printed and the signature is illegible.

There must have been a very large number of 1000s notes of the 5th and 6th estampa in circulation. Up to the 25th the treasury agency in São Paulo had exchanged about 2,000 contos, on the 25th no less than 600 contos having been presented. The exchanges were made very slowly, causing much loss of time.

The state government of Minas Geraes is responsible for the payment of principal and interest of the following municipal loans:

Juiz de Fora.....	1,100,000
Carangola.....	500,000
Monte Santo.....	100,000
Além Paraíba.....	400,000
Total.....	2,400,000

It is singular that government and congress are not even able to make a correct estimate of the amount of mitigate due to senators and deputies. In the budget for 1898 the appropriation made for this purpose was 90,000\$, but the sum actually required is 105,000\$, and consequently on the 25th ult. President Prudente de Moraes sent a message to congress asking for a deficiency appropriation of 19,000\$.

The following is a statement of the customs receipts at the port of Rio de Janeiro for the first half of the years 1895, 1896, and 1897:

1895.....	63,070,897\$228
1896.....	63,876,517\$261
1897.....	48,252,179\$500
1898.....	42,418,735\$75

These figures are extremely pessimistic, but they can not be deplored, nor abused, nor repressed, nor evaded. They show facts and confirm what has many a time been predicted in these columns.

The following returns of customs receipts for the month of June have been made public:

1898	1897
Rio de Janeiro.....	5,966,120\$621
Santos.....	3,520,414\$581
Bahia.....	1,667,656\$519
Ceará.....	944,658\$221
Total.....	10,098,235\$599

The unusually large receipts of the Ceará custom-house were to a great extent derived from deposits, which amounted last month to 466,351\$004. The import duties amounted, in June, 1898, to 380,113\$829, against 319,703\$588 in June, 1897.

The American senate has approved by 26 votes against 23, the incorporation of the International American Bank to the state banks. The creation of this bank is due to the initiative of the Pan American Congress of 1896, which recommended the idea as the best means of fomenting commerce between North and South America. The new institution is to be under the supervision of the American government, and it is proposed to open branches in all American countries. The bill has yet to pass through the house of representatives.—*Review*, Buenos Aires.

It is now reported that the Brazilian government has in principle accepted the proposals for the funding scheme as formulated by the issuing houses, and the conditions laid down as to the application of the saving effected under this arrangement. It is not expected that congress will make any opposition to this agreement. The funding scheme provides for meeting the coupon in new stock instead of cash; thus, the total amount of cash usually required for payment will not be sent from Brazil, whereby the exchange will unquestionably continue to rise. The Brazilian government will deposit its paper money at a high rate of exchange, and until that rate is reached will it be employed in buying sterling bills for the purpose of creating a government gold reserve in London. The total amount of paper money is said to be about 713,000 contos.—*Daily Mail*, June 4.

COMMERCIAL

<i>Rio de Janeiro, July 5th, 1898</i>	
Per value of the Brazilian milreis (1000), gold.....	27 d.
do of the Brazilian milreis (1000) in U. S. coin.....	34.865 per £
1 stg.....	51.75
do \$1.00 (U. S. coin) Brazilian gold.....	182.75
do £1 stg. in Brazilian gold.....	5.89

<i>Rio de Janeiro, July 5th, 1898</i>	
Bank rate of exchange, official, on London to-day.....	7.38 d.
Present value of the Brazilian milreis (gold).....	35.61
Present value of the Brazilian milreis (paper).....	27.18
Present value of the Brazilian milreis in U. S. coin at \$1.00 per £ 1 stg.....	14.75
Value of \$1.00 (\$1.00 per £ 1 st. in Brazilian currency (paper).....	63.78
Value of £1 sterling	34.542

EXCHANGE

<i>Rio de Janeiro, July 5th, 1898</i>	
London to-day.....	7.38 d.
Bank rate of exchange, official, on London to-day.....	7.38 d.
Present value of the Brazilian milreis (gold).....	35.61
Present value of the Brazilian milreis (paper).....	27.18
Present value of the Brazilian milreis in U. S. coin at \$1.00 per £ 1 stg.....	14.75
Value of \$1.00 (\$1.00 per £ 1 st. in Brazilian currency (paper).....	63.78
Value of £1 sterling	34.542

June 28.—The opening official rate was 7 3/4 d. on London. In the course of the day all the banks adopted a rate of 7 1/2 d. The market offers a bank bill and business rate of 7 1/2 d. with a margin opened, and some outside transactions in private paper at 7 1/2 d. the banks refusing to buy in under 7 1/2 d. The rate of exchange being freely made for 1000s. and American bank bills at 7 1/2 d. and business was mentioned at 7 1/2 d. Nevertheless, there was very little sale in the market. In the afternoon the banks were drawing with very little demand, and the rate dropped to 7 1/2 d. in the last hour the rate dropped to 7 1/2 d. in private paper being quoted at 7 1/2 d. The official value of the milreis was from 7 1/2 to 7 3/4 milreis gold.

The comparative rates of this day against the same date of last year were as follows:

1897	1898
London to-day.....	7.38 d.
London to-day.....	7.38 d.
Bank rate of exchange, official, on London to-day.....	7.38 d.
Present value of the Brazilian milreis (gold).....	35.61
Present value of the Brazilian milreis (paper).....	27.18
Present value of the Brazilian milreis in U. S. coin at \$1.00 per £ 1 stg.....	14.75
Value of \$1.00 (\$1.00 per £ 1 st. in Brazilian currency (paper).....	63.78
Value of £1 sterling	34.542

June 28.—The official rate of 7 1/2 d. on London was adopted by the banks when the market opened, but in the course of the day the banks with the exception of the Brazilian and London & River Plate banks which put out 7 1/2 d. and 7 3/4 d. respectively, the day's bank bills were quoted at 7 1/2 d. in private paper and private bills at 7 1/2 d. during the morning, and towards 7 1/2 d. and 7 3/4 d. with time. The banks supporting the comparative readiness at 7 1/2 d. had no great business, while the banks in private paper quoted at 7 1/2 d. in private paper at 7 1/2 d. and 7 3/4 d. The official value of the milreis was from 7 1/2 to 7 3/4 milreis gold.

July 2.—The British and American banks opened with an official rate of 7 3/4 d. on London, the other banks putting out a rate of 7 1/2 d. There was a slight fall in the rate of exchange during the day, and at closing time there were some which had closed at 7 1/2 d. and others at 7 3/4 d. There was a legitimate demand in the morning when the banks settled at 7 1/2 d. but there was outside demand for private paper at 7 1/2 d. and 7 3/4 d. after the fall in the official rate. The London & River Plate bank drew through at 7 1/2 d. with conditions. The bank bills were many during the day, but at the last hour there was a certain degree of panic closing with bank bills at 7 1/2 d. and private paper at 7 1/2 d. The extremes of the day were 7 1/2 d. for bank bills, and 7 1/2 d. to 7 3/4 d. for private paper. The official value of the milreis ranged from 7 1/2 to 7 3/4 milreis gold.

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Other countries:

River Plate.....	46,116
Cape of Good Hope.....	41,492
Valparaiso.....	4,393
 Coastwise:	
Northern ports.....	68,288
Southern ports.....	13,499
 Total.....	167,956

The exporters were the following:

	Half year	June
Abrucke Brothers.....	367,388	29,665
W. F. McLaughlin & Co., Ed. Johnston & Co.....	249,244	1,619
Karl Valais & Co.....	109,375	27,252
J. W. Donie & Co.....	69,722	1,150
Cunha Preiss Primos.....	61,059	—
Willie, Schmidly & Co.....	54,817	1,453
Arzé & Co.....	53,899	—
Levering Co.....	49,447	1,000
Hart, Rand & Co.....	45,976	2,160
Gustav Trunks & Co.....	43,510	4,517
P. S. Nelson & Co.....	41,661	4,074
Empresa Industrial Brasileira.....	40,668	3,668
Zenith, Ramos & Co.....	36,534	5,867
Pecher & Co.....	33,900	1,860
Andrade, Farías & Arzé.....	31,388	7,930
Norton, Allegro & Co.....	29,518	5,643
Naumann, Gopp & Co.....	27,923	1,013
Rich, Kriener & Co.....	27,595	1,065
Pierre Pradez & Co.....	27,423	1,159
Steinwender, Stoffregen & Co.....	26,686	454
Mello, Lacerda & Co.....	25,024	365
Roberto do Couto & Co.....	17,169	1,053
Karl Krätsche.....	15,968	1,351
Lacombe & Co.....	11,293	3,478
Sequeira & Co.....	10,501	3,929
Jorge Dias & Irmão.....	10,006	1,175
Dias Pereira, Almeida & Co.....	8,146	366
Auguste Leuh Co.....	7,764	3,739
F. G. Pignatari.....	7,373	1,141
John Moor & Co.....	6,798	381
Rdv, Ashworth & Co.....	4,792	1,110
Robillard, Braga & C.....	2,000	—
C. W. Gross & Co.....	651	151
V. Pentagno & Co.....	530	—
B. Oneto & Co.....	432	—
B. Sattamini & Co.....	431	—
C. Castelano Branco & C.....	405	105
Bonseca, Silva & Co.....	400	—
Santos, Gomes & Co.....	359	—
Sousa Filho & Co.....	275	—
Avelar & Co.....	204	102
Dannecker, Caroli & Co.....	200	100
Luis Hissenburgh.....	189	—
Comp. Industrial Paraguaiense.....	179	170
Costa Silveira & Co.....	165	—
Vedra Churras.....	165	—
Mario Prado & Co.....	150	—
J. C. Menezes.....	111	—
Santos, Abreu & Co.....	100	—
Sudury.....	1,966	578
Total.....	1,675,956	114,585

Although shewn separated, the figures for month of June are included in those for the half year.

Daily receipts and shipments of coffee at Rio de Janeiro

	June 26	June 27	June 28	June 29	June 30	TOTALS
Receipts, U. S. States.....	1,716	9,151	5,151	6,329	7,390	35,674
Imports.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chile.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peru.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Costa Rica, etc.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Shipments.....	1,716	16,643	1,157	1,677	1,628	35,624
Stock at Santos.....	215,864	233,924	256,952	265,833	275,114	1,030,551
Average quot. No. 7.....	115,900	115,900	115,900	115,900	115,900	115,900
do No. 5.....	115,900	115,900	115,900	115,900	115,900	115,900
N. Y. spot quot. N. 7.....	6 M. C.					
Exchange on London.....	7/16 d.	7/15 d.				
Steamer freight, 1/4 prime.....	40 c.					
Receipts at Santos.....	10,202	8,356	10,202	10,202	10,202	38,860
Stock at Santos.....	10,202	8,356	10,202	10,202	10,202	38,860

Imports.

Flour.—The only arrival during the week was a lot per *Ober* of 4,000 barrels from the United States. Prices have had a turn upwards as we have referred in our previous reports. The market is having an obviously touched back week, the cable news is still mixed during the past fortnight being of little importance and there being no reliable news of arrivals nor exports. The latest quotations we give below are bound to be still further increased in the coming week. Our latest quotations are:

Trieste..... nominal
Richmond..... nominal
London..... nominal
Baltimore int..... 47,000—47,500
do 2nd..... 46,000—46,500
Weston, U. Teterior..... 46,000—47,000
Bogotá, U. Teterior..... 43,000—44,000

Coffee.—The *s.s. Ober* brought 25 cases from New York during the past week. The market is still and sales are difficult. The stock in all hands is about 1,000,000 bags. The retail price is still at the rate of \$1.00 per lb. The latest quotations are as follows: Santos, 140 reis per tubo; Itabuna, 160 reis per tubo; St. John, 440 reis per tubo, and Norwegian 54 reis per case.

Lard.—The receipts for the week were as follows: *Flora*, 100 bags from New York; *Ober*, 100 bags from New York. The market is much firmer than in the preceding week, and prices now run from 500 to 550 reis per pound for American lard. There is no reported sale in the native produce of which the prices are now.

Pork.—During the week no consignments have been received from abroad. The prices quoted to us are 1800 to 1850 reis for foreign pork per pound. The market is much firmer than in the previous week. Native pork still maintains its price from 1800 to 1850 reis per pound.

Bacon.—*The Ober* arrived last week with 100 bags. There has been no great demand, and prices remain as they were last week. Prices range from 1000 to 1200 reis per kilo.

White Pine.—There has been no movement to record. The reis per kilo is still the ruling price.
Spruce Pine.—In this item a complete scarcity has set in. There have been no arrivals, and no movements in the market.
Swedish Pine.—No arrivals and no movement.

Kerosene.—There have been no change in prices for kerosene or fresh arrivals. The market is very steady and has a downward tendency.

Turpentine.—There have been no fresh arrivals to record. The market is firm with prices from 1800 to 1500 per kilo.

Rustin.—*The Ober* brought 50 barrels from New York. Price has apparently responded to the rise in the value of the milreis, and from 2000 to 2200 for dark grades, and from 2800 to 3000 for light grades.

Cement.—Arrivals will. Belgian cement is still quoted at 1800 to 1750 reis per barrel, and English cement remains unchanged from 1800 to 2000 per barrel.

English Corn.—*The Thame* brought 100 bags from the River Plate, and the *Dora* has arrived from Rosario with 2600 bags. The new stock has not answered the rise in the market, and maintains its price of last week, while the old stock has dropped from 8000 to 8500 reis to 7500 to 8000.

Bronze.—No receipts. Despite the rise in flour, brass has suffered a temporary fall, the latest quotation being 500 reis for River Plate, and 4500 for the product of local mills.

Hay.—No arrivals. Sales were received from the River Plate and Dosa. The exceedingly low prices which have now ruled for some time seem to have undergone a change; 125 reis per kilo is the latest quotation.

Coal.—The arrivals last week were the following:

From Leih, ex *Grangewood*, 2,005 tons
From Blith, ex *Arranmore*, 2,970 *

Rum.—The supply last week was of average quantity, and prices were well maintained as will be readily seen from the following table:

Portuguese and Mixed.....	210 reis—100 kilos
U. S. C. 1000 reis.....	200 reis—200 kilos
U. S. C. 1000 reis.....	200 reis—240 kilos
Aura and Paraty.....	200 reis—240 kilos
Parahyba.....	200 reis—240 kilos

Alcohol of 30 to 35 degrees..... 415,000—430,000 ditto..... 400 reis..... 445,000—450,000

Peruvian and Mixed..... 210 reis—100 kilos

Spanish and Mixed..... 210 reis—100 kilos

French and Mixed..... 210 reis—100 kilos

Portuguese and Mixed..... 210 reis—100 kilos

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SUTTON & SONS

The Queen's Seedsmen, Reading, England.

VEGETABLE, FLOWER,

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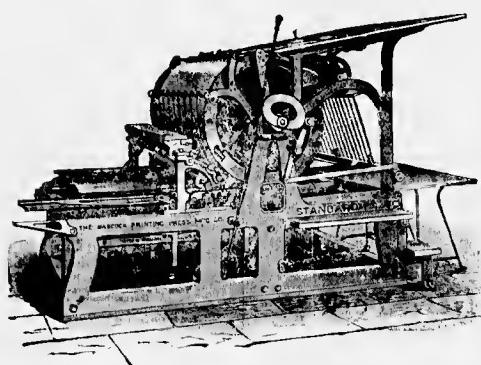
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This paper is now in its 25th year, having originally been published as *The South American Mail* and *The British and American Mail*. It assumed its present title at the beginning of April, 1879, when it was published three times a month. From a monthly it has been changed to a weekly publication, and from four pages it has been increased to twelve.

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